

The Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

Thursday Jan. 18, 1877.

It will be SAMUEL, you can bet.

The sand is drifting from the foundation of that radical "fair count."

Give us a rest on Vanderbilt's death and on the Bennett-May nonsense.

The 8th of January Convention don't seem to please Grant's henchmen. Sad, aint it?

The crusade has broken out in the village of South Charleston, Clarke county, O.

The Ohio prohibitionists have called a State Convention for the 22d of February. Fiddlesticks! "Shoot it on the spot."

"Confederate brigadiers in Congress." This is terrible. But, after all, it is not much worse than Union brigadiers in the penitentiary.

The rascality of the political gamblers and Presidential thieves is working to the surface and will be decently disposed of by the honest men of both parties.

The Logan Sentinel has changed hands. Messrs. GREEN and HOSKIN will lubricate the machine while Mr. WILSON takes a rest. Success to you boys.

The times will not improve so long as the Grant and Hayes conspirators have power to threaten the country with civil war. Tilden's inauguration will give peace and prosperity. Nothing else will.

The scheme of giving the President of the Senate the power to count the electoral vote has been abandoned by all decent Republicans in the country. The more ultra still cling to that revolutionary plan.

The oath of the President of the United States requires that he will "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and does not mean that he will simply protect the Republican party.

The break-up of the ice on Sunday last in the Ohio and Mississippi is the most disastrous on record. The great loss in coal will be all on the Pittsburghers, as fully one hundred and fifty barges have been wrecked.

There has been a decrease in the valuation of personal property in the State of Ohio within the last year of nearly \$15,000,000, while the decrease of valuation in real estate, and personal property is only about one million dollars.

The political situation is improving, and the honest people say the scoundrels shall not rule the country through fraud and rascality and dishonest Returning Boards. Tilden will be inaugurated on the 5th of March.

The Republican party had a major vote of 727,363 of a popular vote in 1872. At the recent election it was in a minority of nearly 800,000, a loss for that party in four years, with its army of office-holders to strengthen it, of over one million votes.

Who will be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio is agitating the average rural newspaper already. Just wait, gentlemen, until we know who will be President before you give us any more political problems to solve or worry over.

Mrs. SWISHER is of the opinion that all rebels, especially if they be of the Democratic persuasion, should be shot, drawn and quartered. Jane is becoming slightly irascible in her declining years. But she's hardly accountable—she's one of these chemiloonatics.

The party of reform is compelled to fight the phalanx of fraud and force over every inch of the field, but it is gaining ground every day. A Governor and a Congressman in Florida are within the last lines of intrenchment that have been unquestionably carried.

Don't lose sight of this important fact: Grant didn't ask one single Democrat to visit the doubtful Southern States to insist upon a fair count. But he did ask plenty of Republicans to go, and then sent the army to enforce whatever they might agree upon.

Some county in this State is represented in the Legislature by a jack ass who is braying to have the law repealed requiring County advertisements to be published in two papers of opposite politics. Instead of this fellow having a seat in the Ohio Legislature, he should be in some Lunatic Asylum.

'Tis a pity Grant's collar-men are not pleased with the proceedings of the Democrats at their 8th of January Conventions. They should have gathered "ninety thousand strong" and bull-dozed them. Democrats have no business to meet and protest against the innocent amusement of these fellows in plundering and robbing the people.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

That the treason the Radical leaders and conspiring thieves are now engaged in was premeditated and planned long before the election, admits of no doubt whatever. Those who, during the campaign, watched the course of the prominent speakers and editors, could see at a glance that revolution was to be resorted to after all else failed. Blaine, in express words said—"Come what may, Tilden never shall be President, never!" Ingersoll, the infidel, said—"You may make your minds to one thing—Samuel J. Tilden will never set foot in the White House." Forney, editor of the Press, said in one of his speeches shortly before the election—"We will meet them with cold steel rather than see them in possession of the government." By this Forney meant that the U. S. army would be used against the people should a majority of them declare for Tilden. And this is being done. McKee, editor of the St. Louis Globe, who, during the campaign, edited his paper from the penitentiary—a man who had robbed the government of \$3,000,000, and who has since been pardoned by Grant—said in a leader a few days before the election—"At all hazards and at every cost, this man Tilden must be defeated. If not one way, then another can be used to be resorted to." Whether McKee in his prison uniform, was hinting at revolution or assassination, is for the reader to determine. Other speakers and editors of less note, all over the country, uttered language similar in tone—language at once treasonable and revolutionary. Another circumstance goes to show that Grant was deep in the plot. He felt from the hour of Hayes' nomination, that defeat stared the Radical party in the face. He felt that his administration had been profligate, corrupt and infamous, and that it was a stench in the nostrils of honest men of all parties, and that the people yearned to condemn it. He must therefore prepare for revolution and treason. Hence it was that he removed Jewell and Bristow—both zealous Republicans—from his Cabinet, and appointed to their places those two desperate adventurers and notoriously bad men, DOK CAMERON and ZACH CHANDLER. Jewell and Bristow were regarded as honorable men, and this being their character, ruined them in the eyes of Grant. In the removal of these two eminent statesmen, and calling to the Cabinet those desperadoes and political gamblers, Cameron and Chandler, Grant published to the world his intentions, and they were treason, revolution and bayonet rule. With all his low cunning, Grant has, by his own acts, placed before the people the projects he entertained before the election. Before any honest tribunal in the law he can be convicted as a traitor to his country.

The political affairs in Louisiana are assuming a healthy condition, from the fact that the thieves are fighting among themselves. Two Governors were inaugurated in this carpet-bag and Radical plundered State, and two Legislatures are in session, but the one assembled in the interest of the Returning Board scoundrels and thieves is falling to pieces. Even the negro PINSBACK, refuses to give it his countenance or support, and it will likely die of its own rottenness and sink into ignominious disgust with all decent and honorable men, unless the President recognises the fraud. It would be just like him to support and uphold the Ring robbers and conspirators in their last struggle for power. Enough Senators and Representatives will probably desert the Rump conspirators to leave the body without a quorum. Returning Board Wells is said to have become disgusted and packed off to Washington to see the President. "When rogues fall out honest men get their dues," and we look for some rich developments from Pinch and Wells.

PACKARD has issued a Proclamation, "demanding in the name and by the authority of the people of Louisiana," that the NICOLL's Legislature disperse. Of course no attention will be paid to the address of the usurping Governor. It is reported that the old drunken reprobate, ZACH CHANDLER, telegraphed to PACKARD to "make an attack if you have to die in the street." ZACH is anxious for a "little blood letting" so it is none of his precious material. It looks very much as if there would be trouble in that State yet before matters are settled and quieted down. If it does come, we hope the carpet-bag thieves and Returning Board scoundrels will be stuck into the front to receive the first discharge of musketry and the country get rid of them. You may cry "peace, peace," but there will be none as long as these pestilential vagabonds are permitted to hold positions of honor and trust.

The Radicals are indebted to the negro vote for the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Without this vote Hayes would have lost the electors in every one of these States. And now the Radical conspirators want to count their defeated candidate in by the imaginary votes of negroes in Louisiana that were never cast.

A CARPET-BAG PRESIDENT.

Should Hayes be counted in by the vote of Louisiana and Florida, he will be, in every sense of the phrase, a carpet-bag President. The throwing out of the Democratic majority, will be the work of the carpet-bag officials acting under the long-since given instructions of the Republican managers at Washington. "The loyal North" will then have the pleasure of tasting the cup it has so often commended to the lips of the South. The Chief Magistrate of the nation will be as much the offshoot and creation of that sum of all iniquities, Republican reconstruction, as is Patterson of South Carolina, and Spencer of Alabama. He will owe his position to precisely the same influence that have thrust this precious pair of political scoundrels into the Senate; and he will no more be the choice of the people of the United States than Patterson and Spencer are the choice of the people of the States they profess to represent. Begotten by bayonet rule and foisted upon the country by the same machinery of despotism which so long put the entire South in the hands of desperate and unscrupulous Northern adventurers, Hayes must necessarily be the puppet tool of the party which has ridden rough-shod over every principle of right and justice to give him an office which belongs to another. No thoroughly honest and honorable man would accept the office under such circumstances, and should the Republican candidate conclude to sacrifice his honor and his honesty there is likely to be very little of either in his administration.

Thus the policy which the solid North indorsed as the proper method of treatment for the South returns to plague its inventors and indorsers. We shall have a President who will represent in his own person the central idea of all the tyranny the world has ever seen—the idea that "might makes right." What effect such a triumph of tyranny will have upon the present and future liberties of the American people we leave the intelligent reader to determine.

That the Republican party is on the decline and its mode of administering the Government become obnoxious to the people, east, west, north and south, the vote in the late Presidential election abundantly proves. Ohio in 1872 gave Grant a majority of 43,000—this year Hayes received only 5,600. Preble county that year gave Grant a majority of 624 and this year Hayes a plurality of 397! Washington township gave Grant in 1872 a majority of 71 and Hayes this year only a majority of 7! Then look at the figures of other States. Pennsylvania gave Grant a majority of 115,000; this year Hayes carries it by only 16,000! Illinois lost 36,000 of her Republican majority of four years ago; Indiana lost 32,000; Iowa 20,000; Michigan 50,000; Wisconsin 15,000; Maine 18,000; Massachusetts 34,000 and Vermont 10,000! These figures speak for themselves, and show that the Republican leaders have by their corruption, rascality and robbery of the people, forfeited their confidence and should no longer be trusted. If the election was to take place to-day, with the attempted scoundrelism and frauds of Cameron, Morton, Sherman, Chandler and Kellogg before the country, there would be an overwhelming vote cast for Mr. TILDEN. The idea, therefore, that it was intimidation or terrorism in the South, that the large vote was cast, is notoriously absurd. It was simply because the people there are tired of being ruled and robbed by the Republican party and carpet bag thieves representing and controlling that organization.

It is an interesting struggle that is going on in the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator in place of LOGAN. The balance of power between the two parties is held by a handful of Independents, who will not take Logan. The Democrats have had the choice of two such men as ex-Gov. PALMER and ex-Senator THOMAS, and PALMER received the unanimous nomination of the joint Democratic caucus of the two branches of the Legislature. If the Independents go for PALMER, he will be elected.

The idea of a Democratic Convention in Washington city on the 14th of February, the day on which the electoral count will be made, is simply foolish, and we hope it will be abandoned at once. We don't believe there would be two dozen Democrats west of the Alleghenies that would attend it, unless "dead headed" there and back, and as there is no prospect of such a thing, it would be a complete fiasco. Drop it, if you please, Mr. J. G. T.

Moderate Republican Congressmen now concede that the State of Florida must either be counted for Tilden or not counted at all. It is openly asserted that Senators Conkling, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen and Christianity will sustain the candidate for President who appears upon a review of the testimony to be the choice of the majority, without regard to the impertinent meddling of the returning boards constituted to defeat the possibility of Democratic success.

COLUMBUS LETTER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 18th, 1877.

Ed. Democrat:—Business is still accumulating in both branches of the Legislature. Many new bills are being continually introduced and referred to appropriate committees—some of importance, and others of none whatever. Among the Senate bills are two of much interest to the people of the State—Bates' bill for operating the Cincinnati Southern Road, and Senator Lewis' bill to destroy the monopoly in publishing and the sale of school books.

The Trustees for the construction of the Southern Railroad have concluded to not ask the Legislature for permission of a further loan, and intend to finish and equip the road by Cincinnati capital, provided they can obtain suitable legislation, that the road shall be operated in the interest of the city. Such legislation will be granted, when the friends of the enterprise shall have agreed upon the provisions of the bill. In this manner, the State at large is not interested in any pecuniary outlay, but we of the western part of the State are much concerned in the results of this great improvement.

Senator Lewis' bill providing for a uniform series of school books for the State, to be published and sold at cost, is one of the most important measures before the Legislature. The publishers of school books, as matters now stand, have a complete monopoly in publishing and the sale of school books throughout the State, and are more or less combined with the school teachers, which gives to them an unconscionable monopoly, and thereby enables them to fleece the people out of millions for scarcely anything. The bill is before the Committee and being now considered, and when it comes before the Committee of the Whole we intend to profit and pass it during the present session.

On Tuesday, the raising of a joint committee to inquire into the cause of the Ashabula bridge disaster, came up for consideration, which resulted in such monstrous destruction of human life. It was at once discovered that the outside pressure was so great that the Legislature would have to act in the matter in some tangible shape, and a long and earnest debate sprung up touching the true points of inquiry. It was finally determined to raise a joint committee of eight, three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to investigate and determine the true cause of the break in the bridge, whether iron and wooden bridges are failures, and what further legislation is necessary for the safety of human life travelling by rail. The Senator from Preble was appointed one of that committee, on the part of the Senate, and the committee is now fully organized, with full power to send for persons and papers, compel the attendance of witnesses, with a short hand reporter to write out the testimony, and one Sergeant-at-arms to serve process. We leave for Ashabula next Monday, 10 A. M.

On Thursday it was reported in the Senate that Hon. W. A. Wheeler was in the city, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and extend to him the courtesy of the Senate. On his appearance the Senate took a recess of ten minutes, and Mr. Wheeler was introduced to the members by the presiding officer. He was accompanied by Gov. Hayes, but made no speech. Mr. Wheeler is a fine looking man, in the full vigor of life and health, and from sixty to sixty-five years of age.

The wild man of the House, after the 8th of January convention, offered a string of resolutions as substitutes for the 8th of January resolutions, which were extremely partisan in their enunciations. It was similar to a fire-brand thrown into a mass of combustible matter, and a long and acrimonious debate sprung up and broke in seriously upon the legitimate business of the House. We have no such transactions in the Senate, and intend to pursue the legitimate line of legislative duty.

A. HAINES.

"The Republican rebels are not so rampant as they were a week or two ago. They begin to act more like a minority party."—Cin. Eng.

We have a few of that sort of rebels in this county who have kept up the shout "for Hayes right or wrong." They sent negro substitutes to the front or stayed at home crying aloud to the brave volunteers who were defending them, 'tis sweet to die for one's country. When the Democratic committee in South Carolina discovered that Hayes had received a majority of the votes of the State as presented in the county returns, they had the manliness to say so at once. The same open candor and truth can hardly be expected of the Senate Committee in Louisiana, but they will scarcely be able utterly to deny and ignore the stubborn facts which there confront them. Those facts stand out before the public conscience. They make such an overwhelming and absolute case for Tilden that they must well nigh end the dispute in his favor in the minds of all dispassionate men of every political party.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1877.

Reports that the Senate committee on counting the electoral vote have agreed upon a bill and sent it to the House committee, have been telegraphed hence within the last few days, but the statement is untrue. No plan has been agreed upon by the Senate committee yet, though there is still hope of an agreement being reached before many days. The great difficulty which confronts every effort is that when any plan is presented the first inquiry in the mind of each member of the committee is, "How will this affect our side?" If the Presidential election was now pending and the complications which now actually exist were only theoretical results, there would be no trouble or delay in devising a way to determine the count. It is the desire for party advantage that obstructs the way and warps the judgment of wise legislators. The point of difference between the Democratic and Republican members seems to be whether it requires the concurrent action of both Houses to reject the vote of a State. The Republicans contend that in the event of a disputed return from a State it cannot be rejected without both Houses concurring, while the Democrats insist that if one House rejects the vote it cannot be counted. They point to the action of the two Houses in 1868, with the vote of the State of Georgia. The House voted to reject the vote of Georgia, and the Senate to count it. When the joint convention had assembled, after the action had been taken by the two bodies in their separate capacities, the vote of Georgia was counted after the manner in which that of Missouri was counted in 1821. This action was equivalent, it is claimed, to a rejection of the vote of Georgia on the dissent of the House. It does not appear that any Republican member of either the Senate or House committee on counting the electoral vote, except Senator Morton, contends that the President of the Senate has the power to count, and that the two Houses are mere spectators. The utmost that has been claimed by any Republican member of the House committee is that in the event of the two Houses disagreeing about the counting of the votes, the President of the Senate has the right to decide. The President of the Senate has the right to settle the dispute by ordering it to be counted. But this is not strenuously contended for. The Republicans seem to be disposed to rest their case on the theory that there must be concurrent action to reject. It is fair to say, however, that the members of the House committee do not agree to this, and that he will unite with his Democratic colleagues in holding that, in the case of Florida and Louisiana, the concurrent action of the two Houses must be had before either one of the two returns from these States can be accepted. This is a correct and impartial statement of the situation as it relates to these committees, whom everybody hopes to see reach some satisfactory conclusion.

And now it appears that the ladies are waking up to take a hand in the skirmishing. An incident has just been related, and as it is authentic I give the story, not as having any political significance, further than to illustrate the intensity of feeling which extends even to the social and the gentler sex. On Wednesday, at a reception given by one of the Cabinet ladies, there was the usual attendance of the wives of both Democratic and Republican Senators and Representatives. It happened that in the general gossip, which naturally is engaged in on such occasions, the conversation turned on the dignity and grace with which certain ladies had presided over the White House. Some one of the ladies remarked that Mrs. Secretary Fish would have filled the difficult position with great credit, whereas the wife of one of the cabinet ministers is not second to even Mrs. Fish in this high station. A lady, the wife of a Democratic Congressman, said, laughingly, that Mrs. Peltou, the sister of Mr. Tilden, was a very accomplished lady, and would grace the White House as well as Mrs. Secretary Morrill said with considerable heat, "Tilden will never occupy the White House. We have the army and navy and if force is necessary to inaugurate Hayes it will be used." This was said with such pointedness of speech, and the manner of Mrs. Secretary was so spirited that the Democratic ladies present immediately withdrew.

The old adage that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues, is having another practical illustration in the police investigation here. W. J. Murtagh, proprietor of the National Republican, Kitchen-organ, has been "high muck-a-muck" in the District ring affairs, receiving upward of \$150,000 for public advertising during Boss Hopper's reign. He has also been President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and is generally regarded as a political rascal. Lately he has not been able to control the Board of which he was President, and his paper recently took on an exceedingly virtuous air, pitching into the gamblers, the detectives and the police generally. To those familiar with the circumstances, his course appeared simply to be an indirect assault upon Major Richards, superintendent of the police. An irregular sort of an investigation was begun, ostensibly to ascertain whether there was any truth in the charge that the gamblers paid the police to let them alone. Nothing of consequence came out, and President Grant came to Murtagh's relief by demanding the resignation of the members of the board, and immediately appointing a new lot, with Murtagh at their head. It is one of Grant's old tricks to back up his ring friends, but he has been even more successful for the Republicans in Congress and the President got one of the hardest slaps in the face he has yet received in the house of his friends by a unanimous repeal of the law creating the police board. And then the House appointed a committee to investigate the whole proceeding. But the sequel is the interesting part. W. A. Cook, a shy lawyer of Washington, who has

been an administration tool for four years; who was employed to do dirty work in the Babcock trial and was also sent to Florida by Zach Chandler to "fix things" for the returning-board, has got his back elevated. Murtagh in his zeal against the police was hard on Cook, their attorney, and now the latter proposes to prove that Murtagh has done some exceedingly dirty things, among which was the bribery of a jury and an effort to have the detectives put up a job on Whitehouse of the Naval committee. Pending the investigation into Sec'y Robeson's crookedness last winter there was great anxiety in administrative circles to do something to break the force of the developments made. Murtagh's plan was to have the detective employ some one to entice Mr. Whitehouse into a gambling house or a house of ill fame and then either expose him or induce him to modify his report by holding the matter threateningly over his head. The evidence offered in shows that Murtagh offered money for this scheme. What a nice party this administration has built up.

The southern committees will all report in a few days and I shall be able to give the situation as shown by them. In spite of the obstinacy of the telegraph company it is understood that copies of some of Chandler's dispatches have fallen into the hands of one of the committee which will make a sensation when given to the public at the proper time.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH. In a temperate article reviewing the results likely to follow the late political revolution, the Lexington (Va.) Gazette touches upon the "negro question" as follows: Let us deal gently with him, help him on, try to make him a better citizen. The North claims to have set him free; it remains for us to keep him from degenerating into his ancient barbarism. We have commenced a grand missionary work. The whites of the South can point with pride to what they have done for the blackman. The Northern demagogue who is trying to continue his power by the vote of the negro has done nothing for him. We have opened our purses. We are educating the young, giving employment to the middle-aged, and shelter to the old. It is a grand work. Let us not falter just now because the negro has been forced into such sharp antagonism with us. We have over-estimated him. Let us be kind, as we have always been; possibly the scales will fall from his eyes at last. We have to live together as employer and employee. Shall that relation be a kindly one or not? It remains for the negro to say. This problem must be worked out here in the South. We point the negro to the consequence of continuing a state of agitation. It means on your part a gradual but sure annihilation. The whites intend to rule this country. They own it and they constitute its intelligence. If you desire to compete with them you must lift yourselves out of the plane you now occupy by honest industry and honest effort, and with the help of the white man. The results abide with you.

Washington Union. TILDEN will be President after the 4th of March unless the due course of law is defeated by force. Upon any construction of the law he was duly elected, and will be Chief Magistrate de jure. He has the votes of 185 electors certified, as required by the Act of Congress, by the Governors of the several States. If the certificates are held not to be conclusive evidence of the persons as to who were actually appointed, Tilden will have 196 votes—four by Florida, eight by Louisiana. The vote of Florida has been adjudged to him by the Supreme Court of that State, a majority of which is Republican; and this result is declared to be correct by General Barlow, one of the Republicans selected by the President to go to Florida to sustain the fraudulent Returning Board. But, though a thorough-going partisan, he was not blinded to the gross fraud by which, the Returning Board counted out the Tilden electors.

COURIER JOURNAL (Dem.): It was Senator Sherman's voice which was lifted up the loudest last year in behalf of an increase of the army "to fight the Indians and defend the exposed settlers of the frontier." The army was not reduced as proposed but increased, and the Republican conspirators then sent regiment after regiment not to fight the Indians, but to perform the treasonable office making war on several States of the Union. Senator Sherman, like Morton is as unconscionable as the devil and as cold-blooded as a sea-serpent.

The N. Y. World estimates that the next House will organize with 144 Democrats and 133 Republicans. This does not include the Congressional delegations from Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, the supposition being that the Clerk of the House will follow the example of his predecessor, MacPherson, and refuse to place the names of members elected on the rolls where two delegations appear, each certified to by a rival Governor.

From the Springfield Republican. A QUESTION TO BE CONSIDERED. Conceding as is now likely to be done by the majority of the great committee and of both Houses of Congress, that the counting of the electoral vote is the duty of Congress, and not the privilege of the President of the Senate, there comes up this nice question: Shall Congress in exercising this duty act upon the acceptance or rejection of a vote from any State? That is, a vote being disputed, does it require the concurrence of both Houses to accept it, or simply the concurrence of both Houses to reject it? As will be seen the difference is vital. If the former rule is to prevail, then the 22d rule is practically restored, and either House by refusing to accept a vote throws it out. On the other hand, if the question is simply on rejecting, and the vote bearing the Governor's certificate is to be counted unless both Houses concur in rejecting it, then either House can keep in a vote that comes up from any State; and in the present case the Republican Senate can keep in the votes of Florida and Louisiana if it will, and the Democratic House the Tilden vote from Oregon.

Either way, the Democrats seem to have fairly "got" the Republicans on this question. The moment the latter leave the President of the Senate as the final arbiter of the whole question, that moment they are dispossessed. Whether they admit, as they did last Spring, that the question before the two Houses is on the acceptance of a disputed vote, or insist now that it is upon its rejection, they are equally counted out. It is enough, it seems to us, to concede the right of Congress, acting concurrently as two bodies, or in the joint convention of both branches provided by the Constitution, to override the State certificate upon a dispute. More than that is to invite the dangerous cultivation of power by a single branch of Congress. There should be closer congressional regulation and definition of the character of the State certificate, and no return answering to that should be rejected save on dispute from the State and the concurrent vote of both Houses, or the majority of the joint convention; and no return without that accepted except on like agreement. Such a rule would give State action a final and authoritative due respect; yet the nation would be sufficiently protected from local fraud or violence. And in the present case, in the absence of congressional provision for the prima facie evidence of the State's vote, that should be respected in the first instance, to any question from the error. With these principles or rules as starting points, we have no doubt Congress would work out the pending contest to a generally acceptable conclusion.

Sheriff's Sale. [Case No. 3960.] Lewis Finney, Order of sale on mortgage. Kate Finney, et al. PURSUANT to an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas, of Preble county, Ohio, in the above entitled case, we will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in Eaton, on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., the following premises, situate in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Being Lot number 28, as known and designated on the plat of said village. Appraised at \$600. Terms cash. JOHN TOWNSEND, Sheriff. CAMPBELL & GILMORE, Att'ys. Dec. 28, 1876-tds prf \$6.00

First National Bank OF EATON. Cash Capital—\$100,000. Bank of Discount & Deposit. HAVING removed to and occupied our old room in the Old Fellows' Building, which has been greatly enlarged and thoroughly furnished with a view to accommodating our business wants more thoroughly. We do a General Banking Business, in all its various forms: Receive Deposits for either term or order time, and allow interest on T. M. Deposits as per special agreement with parties making the same. C. F. BROOKE, Cashier. June 11, 1874-f

WHITE HALL BREWERY, EATON, OHIO. Fassnacht & Ran, Prop'r. MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BEER, Bottled and Stock Ale. DELIVERED TO ALL PORTS. —IN THE— County and State, Orders Promptly Filled. —AND— SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. F. & R. Eaton July 27, 1876. AUCTION! AUCTION! Conger & Waggoner. HAVE associated themselves together in the business of Auctioneering, and are prepared to attend promptly to all that may be intrusted to them. Give them a call. C. & W. Eaton, March 2, 1876-6m

PURE WHISKY. I have still on hand and for sale a lot of pure Rye Whisky for medicinal purposes. Persons wanting the article can be supplied by calling at my place of business. DETRICK GLEADEF. March 9, 1876-4f

Michael & Son, Druggists & Booksellers. MINOR'S BLOCK. Notice. On the 26th day of November, 1876, the Probate Court of Preble county declared the estate of J. D. Stites, dec'd., to be probably insolvent. Creditors are therefore required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned for allowance within six months from the time above mentioned or they will not be entitled to payment. WILLIAM BROWN, Adm'r with the will annexed of J. D. Stites, dec'd. [Dec. 7, '76]

SPECIE

RESUMPTION

Prices Down to

HARD PAN!

RODDIE REYNOLDS,

DEALER IN

STOVES,

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware!

—ALSO—

Tin, Slate & Iron Roofing

done on short notice.

SUCH AS

WINDOW CAPS,

CORNICES,

BRACKETS,

BALUSTRADES,

CRESTINGS, &c., &c.

Fire Clay Chimneys & Drain Tile

Kept constantly on hand.

Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

Old Rags & Iron Taken in Exchange.

Shop on Barron Street, opposite the Court House.

Eaton, April 27, 1876 1y

1876. 1876.

Fall and Winter Trade.

VAN AUSDAL & CO.,

Have received from New York

A Large and splendid stock

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CARPETS OF ALL KINDS,

Oil Cloths,

Lace Curtains,

Wool and Cotton Yarns,

Window Shades and Fixtures,

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Cottonades, Umbrellas &

Parasols, Hats, shoes,

Looking Glasses,

KNIVES & FORKS

And a great variety of other Goods.

Our old customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods.

Wool, Butter, Eggs, Feathers, Rags,

Are taken in exchange for Goods.

April 13, 1876-1f

NEW GROCERY

—AND—

RESTAURANT!

Commercial Block, No. 189

EATON, OHIO.

W. W. Jefferson, Prop'r.

WILL supply the people with

Oysters in every style,

and by the Can,

Meals and Lunch,

and everything else in the line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PRODUCE

taken in exchange for Groceries. Give me a call.

W. W. JEFFERSON.

Eaton, Sept. 28, 1876.

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